treatment which he had
done; and perhaps more than
y practised upon him by

f Robert Tellis was, "that
on, at the time of the Re-
engaged, and was supposed
in New York—which was
correct.—That the com-
of the name of Benson (a
well known as the "Loyal
Volunteers" has had but
their number, and many
ed, except Benson, who
the officers of justice."
Robert made at least
attempt enough to
e. But Johnson was too
was out of the reach of
arrival. There was one
citizens of Greenville, to
e quantity of counterfeit
ded to, as in case of its
ought have been gratified
honour. It is true, said
ward was offered for him,
a base counterfeiter;" and
determined never again to
a common robber.
r services were he thought
but the neighbors rather
re-seeing eagerly had been
full as theirs. The Esqr.
p still about the V, satisfied
possession of his horse and
a good then safe at Snow-
fine condition, or the lands
s west, scrupulously fol-
me given by Johnson. The
le on learning the charac-
d immediately set off for
tidings of his horse and
and mulford soon found,
as was badly injured.
ill concealed his fol-
lum paper, "that Johnson
was shot by his son-in-law,
e months since." Whether
her and daughter, was sus-
m until Catharine became
e imposition, and took to
self without the Colonel's
; but all the information
subject, we have given—
difficult the couple truly
e treasured.

MEN READ—THE FF AND THE POLK ARIFF.

ole story in a nutshell—
against Free Trade and
ne Tariff, while Clay is

Now see how the ayed Polk operate. The
t from an article in the
nal tells the whole sto-
white:"

of the tariff is after all
e rate of wages which
shall receive. By a
the working men and
ountry are fully employ
nerous wages for their
Polk be elected, and
industry struck down,
nd MUSTERS of our coun-
give up their work to
Europe, or they must
made to do it upon as
the mechanics and la-
e now do it. This result
he following table, made
T from the most authen-
concerning the price of
d labor in the various
ope and America, as it
ative to which Americans
ous trades will be reduced
to repealed. Protection
the American System is
hey will be by the elec
Polk.

n system is destroyed,
ers, (men) who get per
ous work for 20.
rers, (women) who get
s, must work for 18.
ers, (girls) who get per
ust work for 10.
, who get per day, 50
for 11.
broadcloth, who get per
ust work for 18.
get per lb. 25 cts., must

ers who get per day, $1,
r 50 cts
s (men) who get per day,
s for 20.
s (women and boys) who
st work for 10.
ats per silk hat, 55 cents,
5 cts.
get per fur hat, $1,10,
0 cts.

classes of these laborers would be affected. — The number of persons engaged in each branch of business is taken from the census returns of 1840.

Cotton weavers, who now get—$18 000 840, would then get $5,850 000

Tailors in the U S who get $18 720 000, would then get $8 320 000

Shoemakers in Mass. who get $15, 000 000 would then get $3,400 000.

Cabinet makers who get $3,432,000, would then get $1,372,800

Paper makers who get $2,360,000, would then get $260 000

Cordage makers who get $1,560,000, would they get $240,000.

Woollen cloth weavers who get $4. 800 000, would then get $1,200,000.

And nearly the same proportion would hold good for all the mechanics and manufacturers throughout the country.

A Bradford Shoemaker in the last Haverhill Gazette, thus shows the practical effect of the Whig Tariff on the craft:

The price in 1842 of making a woman's pegged shoes was from 10 to 14 cents, now from 18 to 22; men's skip brogans in '42 from 13 to 17, now from 22 to 25; women's mock welt run-rounds, 8 to 11, now from 14 to 20; women's run round slippers from 6 to 8, now from 11 to 14.—The above were paid mostly in "store pay," or "orders," previous to 1842, now other kinds have varied in a similar ratio to those named above, which the books of any workman will show to be correct.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE

Came off yesterday—Guider, of New York won the first prize, having completed 10 3/4 miles within the hour The two second prizes were run by the two Englishmen, coming nearly neck and neck; and but a few yards in the rear of Guilder. Ross the Indian, was fourth and Sumard who had before done the feat, was fifth, the Locofoco weight that he carried being more than he could successfully pack. Each of these ran the distance of ten miles within the hour.

The attendance was immense, and the excitement in the last mile intense—Guilder, who ran better up to that time and the Englishmen passing each other two or three times in that distance.

Several fights come off, among which the bully Ford, who has recently been pardoned from the penitentiary, was engaged—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

MEXICAN CLAIMS

The Ohio Statesman, published at Columbus, states, on the authority of a letter from Mr Shannon, the American Minister at Mexico, dated Mexico, Aug. 28th, that the instalment of $300,000 now due from that Government, will be paid within 10 days from the date of his letter.

As Columbus was the recent residence of Ex Governor Shannon, the correspondence of the information coming through that place, may be relied upon.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

"LET THE POOR MAN HAVE A CHANCE

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, quotes the above, and remarks—

Yes "let the poor man have a chance. Let the tariff which protects him against the pauper labor of Europe be sustained and then he will have a chance. Let HIM, however, be true to himself, by sustaining those who sustain that which protects him. Let him remember that Mr. Clay has all his life advocated a protective tariff, and has thus been the friend of the laborer; while Mr Polk has opposed the tariff and thus gone against the interests of the laboring man.

PASS IT ROUND. The "Young Hickory," published at the office of the Washington (D C) Spectator, the organ of Mr Calhoun says:

☞"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ONE END OF THE UNION TO THE OTHER, OPPOSE THE PRESENT TARIFF."

☞The report generally circulated through the press that three men died in Rhode Island by eating diseased potatoes, proves to be incorrect.

Baltimore Convention.

The principles of political parties are best known by their public acts and the declaration of individual leaders; and the following extract from a letter of John C. Calhoun to his political friends and supporters, fully illustrates the principles of the party professing to be the pure democracy:—

"I object, then, to the proposed Convention, because it will not be constituted in conformity with this fundamental article of the Republican creed. I hold it impossible to form a scheme more perfectly calculated to annihilate the control of the people over the Presidential election, and vest it on those who make politics a trade, and who live on the expectation to live on Government. But in order to realize how the convention will operate, it will be necessary to view the combined effects of the objections which I have made. Thus viewed it will be found that a convention so constituted tends irresistibly to centralization—centralization of the control over the Presidential election in the hands of a few of the central large States, at first, and finally in political managers, office holders and office seekers; or, to express it differently in that portion of the community who live on the government, in contradistinction to the great mass who expect to live on their own means or their honest industry, and who maintain the government and politically the people. If such be the case in the infancy of the system, it must end, if such conventions should become the established usage, in the President's nominating his successor. When it comes to that it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the constitution."

From the above it seems that Mr. Calhoun considers the convention that nominated Polk and Dallas, composed not of the true representatives of the people, but of "office holders and office seekers," who make politics a trade, and who live or expect to live on Government; and he warns us that if such conventions continue to control our national nominations, "it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the constitution. Col. Benton in his letter to Gen. Autwaite, June 3, 1844, denounced this same convention as "the intrigues which had nullified the choice of the people and the principles of our government."

James G. Birney the Liberty party candidate for President, and the Locofoco candidate for the Legislature of Michigan says—"Higher duties than are necessary for revenue will never become the permanent policy of the country." "At present duties should be laid with an eye to revenue alone, with occasional reduction from time to time, and then in a period of a few years, a system of direct taxation could be matured and established." Extract from a British Tract published in New York.

"Direct taxation is not only the doctrine of the Democracy, but is also the doctrine of the constitution."—See Mr. Rhett's speech, Cong. Globe vol. 4, page 261.

VIEW OF THE FIELD.

As a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from New York city remarks, the result in Georgia, electing an equally divided delegation, where we had hoped for 5 or 6 of the 8 members, is a disappointment, it is true—but it affords no grounds whatever for the boisterous exultation of our opponents, as if they had any chance of carrying the State for Polk. In the first place, the election affords no fair test of the whig strength In about a third of the State, there has not been any thing like a full poll of the whig vote. Thousands of whigs are absent from the State at the North making their fall purchases, who will be at home in November—while, in three of the districts, Haralson, Cobb and Lumpkin brought into the contest a great personal strength, which secured to them many votes that will be given to Clay. If the loco leaders induce their friends to count much upon the vote of Georgia, they are doomed to be woefully disappointed. The vote of that State is safe for Clay and no intelligent man of either party, doubts it, or would venture any wager to the contrary.

"After all that may be said, on either side, the election will be determined by the result in the three great States—New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Either one of these States will elect Mr. Clay. Not all together will elect Mr. Polk. If he loses any one of the States against Arkansas, which in the table below either of the three great States.

[Bau. Mercury.]

MILLERISM.

Father Miller, having corrected errors and issued a second edition of his prophecies, is once more turning the heads of the people. Either he himself or one of his disciples has been busily engaged for some time past in delivering lectures in this city on the forthcoming destruction of the world, which we learn, was fixed for Thursday last; but we are not certain as to the precise period. After the signal failure of his former prediction, it would seem to be hardly possible that he could again deceive the people, but he has a great number of believers in Baltimore, male, and female, who have so much reliance on the truth of his prophecy that they have relinquished all business to prepare for the coming event. We know one gentleman of amiable disposition, of industrious habits, and respectable character, who has actually closed his store, on Sabbat that the world is about to be destroyed. It is lamentable that men will thus follow after ever foolish fellow who may go about gossipping of what he does not understand, and pretending to be conversant with what is not given to man to know. Father Miller knows no more about the destruction of the world than we do, which is just nothing at all; and he ought not to bother either his own head or the brains of others about such matters. The day of judgment will come too soon for many of us, without the intervention of Father Miller, who can neither foretell hasten, or retard it. The effect of his preaching upon weak minds is most disastrous, as it destroys the prospects of families, and in too many cases produces insanity. We advise every one to attend to their business, and not to listen to the preaching of ignorant itinerants, who run about the country crying "lo here! lo there!" for such people are incompetent to give rational instruction on the subject of religious duty. If people have belief in God, they should have no reliance upon teachers who ignorantly or impudently assume to take the direction of affairs out of the hands of the Supreme Being

Baltimore Clipper.

MORE OF MILLERISM.

One gentleman in Philadelphia writes that on his window shutter, having closed his place of business.

"This shop is closed in honor of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 20th of October. Get ready friends to crown him Lord of all."

Another advertises in the Public Ledger thus:

☞WARNING.—I believe according to the scriptures, that the Lord Jesus Christ will be revealed in the clouds of heaven on the tenth day of the seventh month, which agrees with the 22d. inst I therefore entreat all whom this may reach, to prepare for that day.

CLORINDA S. MINOR.

From the Boston Mail we take the following.

"We know of a lady in this city who has for a long time kept a genteel boarding house. Last Sunday she dismissed all her boarders, and opened her house freely for the accommodation of the aged and devout believers. She has, given away all worldly goods, including a large part of her clothing and furniture; and when the delusion passes away she will find herself destitute. Several gentlemen in this city have closed up their business, given away nearly all their convertible property, and have now no present desire on earth beyond the coming of the Lord."

From the Hartford Christian Secretary, we select the following:

"The excitement has become so great within a few days past, that a silk dealer closed his store on Saturday evening, with the intention of never opening it again. Another professes to possess the gift of healing. A few nights since, a lady (the wife of a very respectable man, who till recently was a deacon in one of the Congregational churches in this city, but now a Millerite) went through the street about Midnight, clapping her hands and shouting at the top of her voice, "The Lord is coming." Whether she considered this "The true midnight cry" or not, we have not learned. It is painful to witness such fanaticism."

der of with roughness in the same place.

The indictment charged that the crime was committed by the prisoner by "forcing and inserting both his hands about the neck and throat" of the deceased, thereby strangling her. There was another indictment against the prisoner, which it became unnecessary to try, in which he was charged with the commission of the crime of rape upon the prisoner, previous to the murder. The prisoner was found guilty on the charge of murder and the sentence of death was pronounced upon him by Chief Justice Shaw, a full bench of Justices being present.

Gordon, who murdered Mr. Sprague in Rhode Island, last spring, has had his trial and brought in guilty. Sentence of death has been pronounced, and he is to be executed in the month of February next

On demolishing an ancient Roman Catholic Chapel recently, at Warsaw, 2 barrels filled with gold to the value of six millions of dollars was found in the foundation.

Here's a chance, Girls.—The Mormon Ohio Expositor, says the population of Branch county consists of 1881 males and only 528 females, and invites the young women of the East to emigrate to his neighborhood.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. Mr. Editor, under the above caption, I noticed an article in the last Farmer, which after speaking of the quality of the stock, &c. (to which I take no exception, believing that to be correct) he says—"the occasion was characterised by good order and decorum—none of the disorder and rowdyism which characterised our last show being re-enacted," &c.

Now Mr. Editor, I don't know how the behaviour was last year, but learn that some articles which were presented, such as cheese, spurs, &c. was among the missing, after the adjournment probably, determined by the rowdies of which he speaks. But on the present occasion I too was an eye witness, and take the Yankee privilege of saying that although no great mass meeting could be expected to make it a tedious farce. In the forenoon all was well enough, in the afternoon—let us begin with the ploughing. In despite of the offence of the day there was a general rush on to the ground and terrors insomuch that the men could hardly pass the crowd—next the hauling match—Was there not congressional rush on to the tables—so much so that not one fourth part of those present could see possibly see even what was going on, while others climb buildings, &c. Again, many climb on to the Court House which was being erected, and in despite of the workmen, clambered over the unfinished work to the great injury of no value. And lastly when they were in the house awaiting premiums, there was such a noise outside that the doors had to be closed to hear at all within. I heard but one opinion that day of many, and that was, that there is a certain gang of rowdies here that would be thrust into prison instantly, in Bangor, Boston, or any other place of law and order. Here I will remark that we have a set of boys (some rather tall) that makes it their business on all public occasions to use which can only be had behaviour, and if any gentleman attempts to chastise them ever so mild, they run to with their slang, and would make one believe in their assault that they were out in the old French war, indeed if they are being qualified as candidates for the State Prison, then what occupation will they follow. Again let me be understood as saying nothing against the Fair, but I do hope all exhibitions will cease in this place, or the law put in force.

A LOOKER ON.

Orin. 22, 1844.

The Santa Fe trade with St Louis Missouri, is said to be extremely valuable. The imports in 1843, amounted to $400,000 in specie, and $50,000 in Buffalo robes. It is said that the trade for this year will be worth $750,000, and with a little attention from the government might be extended to four or five millions annually, the provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora, and California, being nearer to St. Louis than New York, through which latter port manufactures are now transmitted by British Traders.